

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1883.

Cijon Opera House—Pop. 5:35 P. M.
Ca-fee—The Queen's Lare Hantberchief. 6 P. M.
Ca-magadian Theorize—Toutists. 8 P. M.
Camagadian Theorize—Toutists. 8 P. M.
Grend Opera House—Callender's Ministrels. 2 and 8 P. M.
Handson Square Theorize—The Hajab. 2 and 8:27 M.
Handson Square Theorize—The Hajab. 2 and 8:27 N.
Handson Square Theorize. 3 and 8:27 M.
San Francisco Opera House—Buck of Keys. 8: P. M. raustone Opera Monso - Busch of Keys. 1 P. M. or a Palace Music Mall - Variety. 1 and 1 P. M. Remove a Paince Munic Mall-Vertely. I am Mandard Thenero-Munich Dempir, 4 F. M. Tony Pontor's 64th St. Thenero-Vim. 5 F. Station's Thenero-The Price Consert. 5 F. Window's Thenero-Airis Josiu. 2 and 5 F. M.

The Star Route Trial-The Element of Reasonable Doubt.

In the current discussions concerning th Star route trial, it is commonly assumed to be the bounden duty of the jury to convict

the defendants. This assumption involves the conclusion that the evidence has demonstrated their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. A mere preponderance of proof is not sufficient. It would be enough in a civil suit for the recovery of money, but much more is required upon the trial of an indictment for crune. If after all the testimony has been taken, a reasonable doubt remains in the mind of any juror as to the guilt of the defendants, he is

bound by his oath to vote for an acquittal. But in the Star route case it is said there is no room left for reasonable doubt. So clear are some of our estoemed contemporaries on this point that they are plainly prepared to denounce as dishonest any juryman who may refuse to join in a verdiet of guilty. Public opinion has pronounced against the defendants, and they want the jury also to pronounce against them.

Now we have no doubt that public opinion in this case is well founded, but the propriety of popular condemnation may be perfectly clear, while the justice of a conviction for crime may be open to serious question No matter what the Star route conspirators have done, no matter how faithless they have been as public servants, no matter what sums of money they have illegally obtained from the Treasury, they should not be convicted at all unless they can be convicted according to the rules of law; and we think the common assumption that no member of the jury can honestly vote for acquittal may have had a tendency to deprive them of a fair trial.

Certainly the case against the defendants has not been the plainest and simplest case in the world. Their trial has lasted months, and the printed testimony fills volumes. After it was all taken, the counsel for the prosecution, two of the most skilful awyers in the country, found it necessary to spend a fortnight in argument. All the time and labor devoted to this extraordinary trial would hardly have been bestowed upon it, unless the case was complicated, perplexing, and difficult. Under such circumstances the prosecuting counsel may indeed congratulate themselves if they have succeeded in removing every element of

reasonable doubt from the minds of the jury. We hope they have. In a case of such intricacy, however, involving so many inherent difficulties of proof, we are not prepared to say that a juror must be a dishonest man because he entertains a reasonable doubt of the legal guilt of the de-While we should like to fendants. prosecution succeed, we do see the the Government to obtain a verdict by terrorism over the jury. A man who really has a reasonable doubt on the question of guilt should not be constrained to vote for conviction by the fear that he may be denounced as dishonest if he votes the other way.

The Return of Gen. Crook.

The safe return of Gen. CROOK, with many Apache women and children and some warriors, as the fruits of his surprise of Chief JUH's camp in the Sierra Madre, is a matter of congratulation. The region into which he penetrated was little known to his officers. But he struck the Apache camp when most of the warriors were absent, and it surrendered with little resistance. The affair seems to have been conducted with creditable skill, and to have achieved important results with little or no loss.

Two circumstances, however, one due solely to Gen. CROOK's foresight, and the other partly to his good fortune, aided the safe and successful conduct of the foray. The march was mainly one of Indians against Indians, since about four-fifths of the expeditionary force consisted of hired Apache scouts, while the white soldiers, except one troop of cavalry, were retained in reserve near the border. The second source of help was the victory obtained over Jun's forces by the Mexicans, under Col. GARCIA, just before CROOK's entrance into Sonora, which drove them to take refuge in the mountains. The women and children of Loco's party. who recently came into San Carlos, said that they had been cut off from the main body by the Mexican fight, in which the Indians had been completely surprised. The number of fighting men under GERONIMO, JUH'S head soldier, was 105, or half the number of the Indian scouts with CROOK. They well understood that Mexican troops were watching for them everywhere, and their policy became simply that of escaping. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the fresh depredations reported upon the border may be those of some of Jun's warriors, who, observing CROOK's withdrawal, have hurried past his column unperceived and reached the boundary first; while some of the Indians who have been out, may perhaps be expected to quietly appear upon the San Carlos reservation, stealing back singly or by twos or threes.

Se far as his main purpose of destroying the hostiles is concerned, Gen. Crook is now apparently again in a good position; for he may be able to attack any warriors who remained lurking on the border, or who have followed him on his return. It would have been impossible for Gen. CROOK to campaign much longer in Mexico, as the rainy season, which may begin any time after the middle

of June, swells the mountain streams. It is said that after his fight in the Sierra Madre Mountains many who had escaped from the camp came in and surrendered. In this there is nothing improbable, as if Gen. CROOK was willing to grant reasonable terms, the fugitives must have been anxious to ac-

It will be well, before another expedition of various treaty provisions for crossing the border. There can be no question that, in following Indians who had returned to Mexico three weeks before he entered it, and were at least 150 miles away, Gen. CROOK did not conform to the stipulation prescribing that the crossing should be only "in close pursuit." The voluntary cooperation of loca Mexican officers, the safe return of the expelition, and its degree of success in procuring the surrender of hostiles, may, when coupled with the purpose of the march, which was taken for the common benefit of both

countries, protect it from official censure. But departure from treaty regulations is none the less unwise and perilous, and Mexico not repeated.

The Ciub Thief.

A young man of the most respectable social connections, of a well-to-do family, and of a distinguished ancestry, was on Monday unanimously expelled from a Staten Island club as a thief. He had stolen money and articles of jewelry from his fellow members. His case is one which, unfortunately, is not unprecedented. It is remarkable, but cannot be called singular. Thievery, cheating, capecially at cards, and the "beating" of friends out of money are not unknown offences in just the sort of society to which this young man belongs. There is hardly a fashionable club in New York at which cards are bet on where suspicions of foul play have not arisen, or where actual knavery has not been proved against individuals. Men who play cards for money in private, will not join a game in which certain men are included, and they fight shy of some card parties, distrust-

ing the honesty of the hosts who invite them. There are men whom it is hardly safe t leave in a library or a choice collection of bric-à-brac. Ladies have lost jewels at balls, and they were not stolen by professional thieves or by servants, so quickly suspected, but by men and women who were guests along with them. Not many years ago a young lady of beauty and of wealthy connections was proved to be the thief who had stolen the many missing jewels and other valuable articles of her friends. She was declared to be a kleptomaniac, and was put under control. A similar case was that of the gentleman, so called, who carried off a lady's ring.

Of course we do not mean to infer that cheating and thievery are the besetting vices of the society which lavs claim to the highest respectability and fashion. But they are not altogether uncommon there, and suspicions, especially as to cheating at cards, are very frequent. Not even the possession of a comfortable income is always deemed satisfactory evidence that a man is not a blackleg. The temptations of a society competing in display may lead one of its members into stealing, and he may carry on his thlevery with less fear of detection because he has a reputation for respectability.

Borrowers who never return money loaned, and never intend to return it, are found in pretentious social circles. Young men who buy finery on credit, and yet have no con-science about paying the bills, are common enough. Other fellows will squirm out of paying bets they have made. Tradesmen with a fashionable custom can tell of cases where men and women of high respectability have used all the arts of the professional sharper to swindle them. The case of the Staten Island young man, therefore, causes little surprise among those who know how often the temptations to dishonesty are yielded to among people whose fashionable and other vices make heavier demands on their purses than they can easily meet without resorting to some sort of stealing, either down town or up town.

The Staten Island club showed the true spirit when they expelled young DUER, instead of letting him resign. A thief should always be called a thief, and treated as such.

The Anarchist Conspiracy in Spain.

It appears that the revolutionary society bearing the sinister name of the Black Hand, and whose atrocities caused for a time a reign of terror in southern Spain, will be speedily uprooted by the energetic and at the same time judicious action of the Sa-GASTA Government. Without employing the extraordinary

powers invoked by the panic-stricken landowners, or proclaiming the state of siege to which recourse is had so often in Russia and Germany, the civil authorities in Andalusia have arrested hundreds of conspirators, and the regular tribunals, without being in the least dismayed out justice expeditiously and firmly, yet not vindictively. A week ago, for in stance, the Xeres court sentenced one member of the Black Hand to lifelong servitude and another to seventeen years' imprisonment, for killing a man who had declined to join their society. Three or four days later in the same city began the trial of seventeen members of the same band charged with murdering an associate whom they suspected of betraying their secrets to the Government. In this case the circumstances are said to be particularly heinous, and it is believed that the majority of the prisoners will be sentenced to capital punishment. But such extreme penalties have been very sparingly inflicted, and the courts of Seville, Ecija, Puerto Real, Ubrique, and Arcos de la Frontera have been able to repress conspiracy and agrarian crime with a less rigorous ap-

plication of the criminal law. It is curious that notwithstanding the nu merous arrests and trials so little definite information should be forthcoming regarding the organization and programme of the Black Hand. Very few of the members have turned informers, and even they who have implicated comrades in particular crimes, have proved incommunicative touching the general purposes and constitution of the society. We should, perhaps, infer that in this instance, as with other political and agrarian conspiracies which prove really formidable, the mass of affiliated members are studiously kept in the dark, and have therefore but little to divuige. That this is the plan followed in Andalusia seems probable from the insignificant disclosures made by convicts with the hope of obtaining a commutation of their sentences. They were unable, apparently, to name the leaders of the society or their place of meeting or the number of affiliated agents. As to the objects of the agitation, they could only assert a vague desire to reconstruct the social system upon principles more accordant with what they imagined to be the laws of nature.

Some light is cast, however, on the motives which have led the peasants of Andalusia to join the Black Hand in such multitudes by three pamphlets found on almost every prisoner. Two of these are respectively entitled "The Workingman's Friend" 'The Sin of Cain," the former brochure being a crude elaboration of the theory that all the profits of labor belong to the laborer, and the latter asserting that the capitalist is not merely as Proudhon said, a thief, but practically a fratricide. The third pamphlet was this sort is undertaken, to reexamine the an almanac for 1883, in which the names of saints are replaced by those of the apostles of socialism, and in which the 18th of March is marked with big letters and described as the "universal feast day of the proletariat, commemorating the ever glorious outbreak of the communal insurrection at Paris in 1871." The same almanac contains some singular details regarding the system of family organization contemplated by the Black Hand. No laws, it seems, but those of nature, that is to say of savage men and

legislation concerning marriage and the family tends -so the Spanish peasant is informed to perpetuate the organized servishould take care, for her own sake, that it is | tude of which the workingman has so long been the victim. Hence the restraints imposed by pretended sages upon the physiological impulses are pronounced stupid, tyrannical, immoral. It seems, however, that the members of the Black Hand have certain rites of their own, according to which their so-called "emancipation marriages" are solemnized.

> Although, as we have said, this society exercised for some months a species of terrorism in a part of Andalusia, and was be lieved to be extending its ramifications throughout Spain, the Sagasta Ministry have succeeded in allaying public approhension and suppressing the violent symp-toms of agrarian disaffection by pursuing a course precisely opposite to the coercive measures adopted in Russia against the Nihilists. Not only has the Government relied on the ordinary machinery of justice for the punishment of offences, but it has taken steps to heal the social and agrarian' discontent which is too well grounded in the agricultural districts of southern Spain. There seems to be a sincere determination on the part of the Cabinet and the Cortes to thoroughly renovate the land system of Andalusia, and facilitate the transformation of the huge estates belonging to absentee landlords into innumerable small holdings owned by the peasants who till them. It is this promise to redress grave abuses of long standingabuses that have reduced the Spanish peasant to a position more forlorn than that of the mediceval serf to which quite as largely as to the display of energy by the police and magistrates the virtual repression of the Black Hand is due.

A Misunderstanding.

It is reported that at a public dinner in Indianapolis on Monday evening, Mr. HEN-DRICKS and Mr. McDonald, though scated near each other, did not exchange a word of conversation. This indicates that they are no longer friends.

It is to be regretted that the diverging interests of politics should thus separate two distinguished citizens who have hitherto lived upon a footing of mutual cordiality.

In 1880 Mr. McDonald was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, and refused peremptorily to accept the Democratic nomina tion for Prescient on the ground that he came there as a supporter of Mr. HENDRICKS, and could not consent to be put in an ambiguous position by taking the nomination himself when he had come there pledged to do his best to get it for his friend. This was in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Mc-DONALD, especially as it is more than probable that, if he had accepted the nomination, he would have been elected.

When Mr. HENDRICKS was informed that he could not possibly be nominated by that Convention, but that Mr. McDonald could be, provided he were released from his promise, we are sorry to say that Mr. HENDRICKS did not display the magnanimity which good judgment and friendly feeling alike required at his hands. Instead of standing aside and saying, "By all means let Mr. McDonald have it," he refused to release that gentleman from his pledge, and a citizen of Pennsylvania was nominated in his stead in the person of Major-Gen. HANCOCK.

How the misunderstanding arose which was developed on Monday evening, we do not know; but we fear that Mr. HENDRICKS must be to blame in regard to it. If this be so, we counsel him to think it over calmly, to banish all resentment from his mind, to remember the fidelity which Mr. McDonald evinced in 1880, and to do as he would be done by: and to Mr. McDonalD we offer the advice that he should accept the apology and take his fellow townsman once more to his heart as if no discord had ever arisen between them. Let us have peace among brethren in the presence of the enemy.

It is gratifying to learn through the cable that the charge brought against the Irish Invincibles of using poison against their adversaries has not been sustained. Itiwas an abominable charge to make without proof to to arouse new indignation in England against the Invincibles. It was made so persistently that the body of the man whom the Invincibles were accused of poisoning was taken up from the grave, and thereupon the chemists found that he had not been poisoned. It is a vile thing to indulge in falsehood, even against the Invincibles.

It is announced that 44,000 medals of honor have been issued from Woolwich to the participants in the Egyptian campaign. Such tokens wars, and the climax of absurdity seems to be reached when we find medals given to the Captains of all the merchant ships that were employed as transports.

We have news of more destructive and leath-dealing tornadoes in the West. On Monday afternoon the town of Elmo in Illinois. was seriously damaged by one of these whirling storms, and two hours later a tornado wrecked a large portion of the business section of the Beloit, in Wisconsin. The loss of life, fortunately, appears to have been slight. On he same afternoon two less destructive tornadoes occurred in the State of Iowa. One of the most remarkable things about these storms is the tendency they show to occur in severa places nearly simultaneously, like a cluster of addies in water. The despatches describing the tornadoes show that, while the meteorolo gists have not been able to give the inhabitants of the tornado-swept districts much serviceable information, the people themselves are intelligently studying the phenomena o the storms. It is a study certainly well worth country, for even the Western river floods have not caused so much destruction and loss of life as these tornadoes.

There is no accounting for musical taste. The Caucasian finds the notes of the violin entrancing, while the Celestials are soothed by the din of the tom-tom.

It is proper that the overcrowded tenements of the Italian quarter in Mulberry street should be brought under some kind of sanitary regulation. Any one who takes a tramp in that part of the city, or goes through these tene-ments, will behold spectacles that are disgraceul to any municipal administration that tolerates them. At night especially, and during these hot nights more especially, there is a state of things in many of the tenement quarters of this city too shocking even for our modern Christian civilization.

Not long after the solar eclipse of May 6 news came from Lima that on the day of the eclipse the weather was cloudy on the South American coast, and, although Caroline Island, where the eclipse observers were stationed, is in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, scientific men in this country were much exercised lest clouds might have obscured the sun there also, News from the astronomers who went to Caroline Island to watch the eclipse has, accordingly, been awaited with much anxiety. Yesterday a telegram from San Francisco, where the eclipse observers have just arrived on their way home, dispelled all fears for the success of the expedition. The weather on the day of the college was beautiful, and all the intended observations were successfully made. This news brutes, are to be recognized. All in the study of solar physics. Within the

memory of most living astronomers the corona and the sierra, those singular and spiendid envelopes that are seen surrounding the sun during an eclipse, have been recognized as belonging to the solar orb. The recognition of the connection between solar outbursts and magnetic storms on the earth is also a result of comparatively recent research, and within the last few years the theories concerning the influence of sun spots, or the forces of which they are manifestations, upon the weather bave led to much special study and observation, and have at least served to direct attention to the overwhelming and all-pervading influence of the sun in every phase of terrestrial existence. The eclipse in May was of very long duration, and as the observers had fine weather, there can be no doubt that their report of what they saw and did will be of ex-ceeding interest and of great scientific value.

It will be a great pity if Mr. VANDERBILT should bring Maud S. home for his own use, as he talks of doing, before she has been put to

the limit of her powers this season.

There is a story that her present record was by no means all she could have done on the day she made it. Barn was sold to make her do her best at Rochester and then send her home, but he wanted to wait until the circuit horses should reach Hartford, as he believed that to be a faster track. He intended to just drop within her record of 2:10% if possible, without going so fast that her owner would be satisfied that she had done her utmost, and so obtain permission to take her to Hartford, where sh would have the most favorable conditions for great speed. She trotted in 2:10%, but then came the accident to her hind leg which threw

Now she seems to have more speed than ever and if left in her trainer's hands it is more than likely that 2:10 will be left behind, although to do that a horse must go to the half-mile pole in 1:05, and come home just as fast as he went

The ship load of assisted immigrants from Ireland, who reached here on Monday, are at large in the city, or have left for other places. Superintendent Jackson of Castle Garden, in referring to them yesterday, said to a reporter:

referring to them yesterday, said to a reporter:

The British Government sent an agent out here last year to try to make arrangements with mill owners to take hatches of people; I discouraged the achiene as much as possible and refused to take people myself who sense time age, saking whether I on a sense time age, saking whether I on the said people and find supplement for them. I onewered No. but here they are. The \$25 apices which the Government gives enables them to pay their fare and have a few dellars left when they get here. I find that most of them are bound for the Eastern States. Unless we are extremely careful it will lead to abuse, and an attempt will naturally be made to empty the lich poor nouses by sending the occupants over here."

We learn from Boston that ship loads of these assisted immigrants from Ireland are arriving there also. There must be a close watch kept by the authorities upon this sort of thing.

Among the many coteries or associations which will have a picnic this summer must be counted the Gentlemen's Sons Association, with a picnic on Tuesday next. This is a very old association, and we believe has its headquarters below the City Hall. We do not the real requirements for admission to membership, but any one who enjoys friendly relations with one of the Gentlemen's Sons, or probably any one who knows their fathers. can get a ticket for 50 cents.

In spite of the somewhat snobbish title of the association, we wish it a pleasant picnic, and we have no doubt that on that occasion will be heard what we suppose has been adopted as the association's representative song. ending in:

'I'm d-d glad I'm a gentleman born,'
'You're right,' says Mr. McFinkgas."

Rome, May 23.-Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne and Bishop La Fleche of Three Rivers are in Rome. They have already been received in private au-diences by the Holy Father.

A new Vicariate A postolic has been created in Africa— the Vicar, Ajostolic of Victoria-Nyanza. The elected

prelate is Mgr. Livinhae, an Algerian missionary. His Eminence, Prince Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Praga, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his prelate is Mgr. Livinhae, an Algerian missio priestly ordination on the 15th day of August. His Eminence is 72 years old, was elected Cardinal by Gregory XVI Jan. 24, 1842, and is the only survivor of the Cardiunis created by that Pope. If he was residing in Rome

he would be the Dean of the Sacred College.

Prof. Sharbaro, who was imprisoned for spitting at the
Minister of Public Instruction, has written an open letter to the Minister. The rector of the University of Parma convoked the academic body to try the rebellions Professor. Sharbaro forced his way into the rooms dur ing the session, upset the table, and began to beat the professors and the rector. The ushers drove him from

oliseum to capture young crows in their nests. He limbed like a cat to the highest part of the Coliseum. stone was loosened under his feet, and down went the piserable youth falling from one arch to another until he watchman visiting the ruins at sunset found the dead body hours afterward.

dead body hours afterward.
On the evening of Jan. Ta demonstration was made at
Plazza Sciarra against Austria and the monarchy of
Savoy. There were cries of "Viva Oberdank!" "Viva Frieste" and "Morte al Colornello Austriaco!" The olice entered the rooms of the Società dei Diritti dell' he demonstrants resisted, many of them were arrested. Twenty-two were arrested. Their trial has just begun at the Court of Assizes. Some students, several working-men, the editors of three Republican newspapers, and Napoleon Parbout, the notorious leader of the anticlericals and the antagonist of Coccapieller, are am them. They are accused of republican agitation ome and irredentist agitation abroad, of exposing Italy o war with Austria, and of contempt to the monarchy. as during their meeting they had posted in their rooms a large sign with the words: "Injunia al Colonnello Austriaco." Forty-four lawyers are defending them. The excitement is great. Whenever the ac-cused express their irredentist feelings and speak of their deceased fellow, William Oberdank, who was a member of their association, the people obser and shout so much that the President is obliged to order them out of the hall. Whenever the name of Obserdank is mentioned he accessed and their counsel stand up and protest that they do it out of respect for the memory of their mar-tyred friend. Every time that the accused go to the courts and come back to the prison they are cheered in

he streets by a great crowd. the streets by a great crowd.

Yesterday a gentleman got out of a cab at the Fountain
of Acqua Felice, near the Diocletian Therms, drew a
razor from his pocket, and cut his throat. He then
jumped into the fountain. The water was quickly tinged He was finally taken from the pool dying. A noted chief of a brigand band, Libero Albanese, has been sentenced to State prison for life by the Court of Assizes of Campobasso.

Assizes of Campobases.
A young lady of Gaino, near Porto Torres, in Sardinia, while the procession was returning to the church on the feast of St. Risains, levelled a pictol as her an faithful lower and shot him through the lungs, breaking its spine. It died at her feet, muttering. Yes, I deserve this." The girl had been abandoned by him.

The Liturgical Chant.

ROME, May 24.-A decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites settles forever the much disputed question of the Gregorian chant. It approves as a Roman chant only the one which is in the editions of the Viscal, Ritual, and Pontifical printed by Pustet at

Pius IV. created a Commission of Cardinals to revise and improve the Liturgical chant. The Cardinals were helped by the great Massiro John Peter Louis Pales trina. The Roman Graduals was corrected and im-proved by him, and edited in Rome with the Medican types by Paulus V., who approved it with a breve, and introduced it in the Pontifical chapel and, in the

In 1809, Plus IX., wishing to introduce the Medicaan Fraduate of Paul V. in all Catholic churches, created Commission of competent musicians and Cardinals to ook over the publication of Liturgical books with the chant according to the direction of the Congregation of Rises. This Commission invited all the editors to revise their publications. Only Frederic Pustet, from Ratisbon, answered this appeal. He edited the Graduale so well that Pius IX. in 1873 not only affirmed it, but praised the author, and recommended the book to all the Bishops as the only authentic Graducic in the world. ouraged by the praises of the Pope, M. Pustet od ted in 1878 the Bord Diurna, which Lee XIII. equally approved on Nov. 15.

At the Liturgical Congress of last year, held in Arezzo, the members expressed the desire that the Pope would finally decide which is the real form of Gregorian chant, forgetting, or securing to forget, the former decisration of the Holy See about the editions of Ratisbon. Leo XIII. then created a new Commission of Cardinals and Prelates, who decided that the resolution of Cardinals and Freiates, who decided that the resolution of the Congress of Acesso about the Laturgical chant could not be accepted. The noisy official edition schowledged by the licity see is that of Ratiston and Pustet. Therefore this book cannot be versioned either by the Bishop or the editors of sacred books. The sacred congregation has recommended the entire of the sacred congregation has recommended the entire that the entire prelate who wishes to be perfectly in accord in the own prelate who wishes to be perfectly in according to the same in the Gregorian chant. The decree is signed by Cardinal Bartotia.

ARMS FOR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS. A Trade in Guns and Cannon for which

"Yes, it is a fact that representatives of small Governments to the south of the United States purchase in this city all the armament they want to carry on warfare," said a member of a prominent firm which manufactures was naterials, yesterday, in the Broadway office of the firm. He glanced at a despatch printed yesterday, which said that an agent of the Haytian Government was trying to purchase a gunboat in Philadelphia for immediate use in ments had been made to secure the necessar;

These transactions between merchants owning munitions of war and the Government agents who purchase them are always kept as quiet as possible," he said, "and the war material is spirited on board of ships or railway ears without any fuss, and sent first to a wrong

address. The reason for this is that both of such parties to a war have to come here for their weapons, and of course each party wants to keep its movements a secret from the other. Equally, of course, it is to the interest of the merchants to keep their own counsel. I know that a firm in Broadway has furnished the Haytian insurgents with about \$50,000 worth of war material, mostly small arms, which has just left this port for Hayti. The Haytian Government recently bought in this city \$,000 stand of rifles, besides sabres and casbines. A Grand street clothing house has just turned out a large number of uniforms for the insurgents."

Is there any market for cannon?

"Cannon may be had on demand. Only one firm in the city deals in second-hand cannon. The storehouse where they are kept is in West street, and no stranger is allowed to enter it. They have arms enough there to equip a good-sized army. How are they brought together? Well, the owner has a genius for collecting second-hand military junk. He goes into the Eastern or Middle States and buys from the State authorities the weapons thrown aside for new by the militia. In making each trade he gets a cannon or two, perhaps, and quietly ships the whole lot of stuff to his West street warehouse. Then a little war springs up in a wast level at the state of the sure of t gets a cannon or two, perhaps, and quietly ships the whole lot of stuff to his West atreet warehouse. Then a little war springs up in a West India island, and our West street man can underbid us all. It does not pay to keep cannon in stock now-first, because the demand is light, and secondly, because the demand is light, and secondly, because they can be cast quickly to order. Most of the cannon used in our civil war have been melted. The great military junk shop of the world is Belgium, and if Government representatives or rebels can't find in New York what they want, they are sure to find it in Liege, where it is owned by syndicates. The largest ordnance used in Hayti or in the Central American republics is the howitzer or the Galling gun, and these are bought in Hartford."

"Has any demand come from China?"

"Some dealers expect orders from China. In fact, nearly every large manufacturer of arms has sont large quantities of arms to China already, and their agents are at work with the authorities. The arms are usually bought by mandarine through missionaries. As they buy in different parts of the world, there is no uniformity in the equipment of the Chinese armics. It is as though each of the Governors of the different States in our country should arm the military as he pleased. There is great rivalry among New York manufacturers to get China's trade. Germany, however, is believed to have the inside track.

WADGE'S EXTRADITION.

The Defence He Put in Valuity Here Suctained in London

Capt. Erwin Archer, Erwin Harvey Wadge, Major Templar, or whatever his name is, whose extradition on a charge of forgery, a cable despatch intimates, has turned out to be a levice to get him to England and try him for a non-extraditable offence, was arrested at the Hotel Brunswick on March 9. The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Osborn on complaint of the British Consul, who offered depositions taken in London, and duly authenticated, in which Wadge was accused of forging the acceptance of James Conner on a bill for £65 15s., which had been cashed by William Henry Boorman. Conner swore that he was familiar with the handwriting of Wadge, and believed him to be

conner swore that he was familiar with the handwriting of Wadge, and believed him to be the writer of the alleged forged signature. The forgery was said to have been committed in London, Nov. 24. Wadge testified that he was at Plymouth, about 250 miles from London, on that date, living there at 8 Windsor terrace, with his family, under the name of Major Templar. He produced books of a bank at Plymouth, which showed that he had made deposits there on or about the 24th. He explained that he had lost a son, and that he took the name Templar to escape callers.

W. H. Faivey, a friend of Wadge, produced a letter purporting to be dated at Plymouth. Nov. 24, which he said had been sent to him at London by Wadge. A cablegram from Mr. Fox the American Consul at Plymouth, to the effect that one Templar lived at 8 Windsor terrace on Nov. 24, was presented in support of the alibi. Wadge said that Conner, his accuser, was a broken-down friend and servant of one Brown, a clergyman; that Brown had become his (Wadge's) bondsman in £400 on a charge of swindling pending against him at Bristol. England, and that he had not appeared to answer the charge. Falvey said that Brown was paid £100 for acting as bondsman. It was claimed by Wadge's counsel that he was wanted back in England by the lev. Mr. Brown, so that the

by Wadge's counsel that he was wanted back in England by the Rev. Mr. Brown, so that the latter might surrender him and have his bond at Bristol cancelled. The offer was made on behalf of the prisoner to procure additional testimony in England in support of the alibit but the counsel for the British Consulate would not consent. In the course of the examination Archer presented a decree of an English court authorizing him to change his name from Wadge to Archer.

Commissioner Osborn declined to question the motives of the British Foreign Office for wanting the prisoner. He said that there was probable cause to consider Wadge guilty, and he decided to hold him for extradition. He was sustained by Judges Brown and Wallace. A brief of the case was sent to the State Department, with a request that counsel might be heard in person. The request was denied. The mandate of extradition was afterward issued. Commissioner Osborn said yesterday that the English authorities had apparently been imposed upon, and that there was no doubt that they had acted in good faith.

THE SHIP LOAD OF IRISH PEASANTS. Nearly all Leave the City for the Interior-Many Expected by Relatives.

The 760 Irish emigrants who arrived on Monday in the Belgravia are proving less helpless than it was at first feared they would be. Superintendent Jackson of Castle Garden said yesterday :

"We find that almost all of them know where they are going, and many of them have friends who have ome a considerable distance to meet them. A decrepit old man-one of the most helpless of the lot-was n this morning by his two sons from New London. They were well dressed and seemed to be well to do. I don't were well dressed and seemed to be well to do. I don't see why they let him some over as an assisted emigrant, unless they thought there was no reason why they should not profit by the opportunity. They seemed very glad to see their tather, and took the old man away with them. Many persons have come here to-day for friends who came on the Beigravia, and will take them away before night. The emigrants are going to destinations widely distributed—to Kew England, the interior of this State, Pennsylvania, and the West, where they inversistives. Whether these relatives will be able to take care of the many who are not in condition to do much work, I am unable to say. But we find that we shall have no trouble or eatra expense here on account of those who came in the Beigravia. Nearly all will have gone from the city by to-night. Of course, the system of shipping poor persons to this country to get rid of them is objectionable."

The drafts of the emigrants were cashed by the agents

have gone from the city by to night. Of course, the system of shipping poor persons to this country to get rid of them is objectionable.

The drafts of the emigrants were cashed by the agents of the Auchor line. It was said in the office on Rowling Green yesterday that the Belgravia's steerage passengers were better dressed than the average, and had as much money. While the reporter was there a number of apparently well-to-do man called to inquire after relatives who came on the Belgravia, and received passes to admit them to Castle Garden.

Those of the Belgravia's passengers who remained in Castle Garden yesterday were as well dressed as the average of the other immigrants there, and seemed to be in as good health, though the proportion of women and children was isrger than usus.

The vessel which sailed recently from Galway with a load of asseted emigrants is to land them in Boston, Superintendent Jackson ways.

American Water Colors in Lendon.

The collection of paintings in water color by imerican artists now on exhibition at Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, which we noticed at the time of shipment seems to have attracted great attention in London, where, although England is the home of water-color painting, equally good work is by no means common The Times, the Daily Felegraph, the Poll Mall Gazette, and the Daily News all refer in terms of high praise to the exhibition. The Daily News remarks that, while it "savors of temerity" to invite comparison with the two regular English exhibitions in progress at the same time, yet the result is not altogether disadvantageous to the bold Americans. Judging from recollections of English ex ibitions of not many years ago, we should say decided ly not. The Morana, Mr. Smille, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. Stephen Parrish, and Mr. Chase are specially men tioned. Mr. Parrish appears as an etcher, a small nur ber of etchings being among the exhibits. Mr. Smith's Spanish and Canadian studies seem to be highly appre ciated. The Times gives Mr. H. S. Philpot credit for the conduct of the exhibition.

ALBANY, June 12 .- The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of America passed resolutions denunciatory of Masonry and other oath-hound orders and cautioning all churches of the Hynod to discourage their members from joining secret societies.

To let a cold have its own way is to seeled in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most shubbers cough or cold you have only to use judiciously Br. Jarne's Emperiorant—48s.

MEW YORK'S CLOGGED CHANNEL. Will this Port Ever be Abandoned by the

The grounding of the Anchor line steamship City of Rome in the main channel while she was going out to sea on Saturday forenoon has stimulated discussion of the question whether, for any reason, the port of New York is likely to be abandoned by the large line steamships in the not very distant future. This question has been discussed a good deal already by steamship men. Opinions differ as to whether the tendency to build large vessels is going far beyond the present limit, and as to across the ocean is going to become a matter of sufficient importance to result in the establishing of ports in this country further to the east.

sufficient importance to result in the establishing of ports in this country further to the east. There is no difference of opinion as to the necosity of keeping the entrance to New York harror as open as it is now for the passage of vessels of deep draught, if this city is to retain its commercial supremisor.

Among the steamship men found in their offices when a Sun reporter called yesterday afternoon was Mr. Thomas Henderson, Jr. of the Anchor line. He said that the question as to what remedy should be resorted to in view of the insufficiency of the channels leading into this port, was becoming a matter of serious importance. Naval architecture had not reached the limit in respect to the size of vessels, and it would be necessary not only that the channel should not be allowed to fill up in any degree, but that it should be improved. The outlay would be so small in comparison with the amounts of money expended in deepening the Clyde, and in other harbor improvements, that he thought it hardly worth while to consider what it might be necessary for the steamship companies to do in the event of an omission to make this small outlay.

Mr. Underhill of the Guion line said: "It is not reasonable to suppose that there is to be no further progress in naval architecture, just because the limit has been reached in respect to the size of vessels that can enter New York harbor. The tendency is to build still larger stoamships, and if they can't find a port here, they will find one somewhere else on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Cortis of the White Star line said that he saw no possibility of the desertion of New York by the big steamship companies. In his opinion, it would not be found expedient to build vessels larger than they are now built, and there was no question that the entrance to this port would be kept deep enough to accommodate them. If it should need improving the necessary to find a harbor with more where a find the freight and phaseager by subjects of the principal lines were of about equal importance,

TO VOTE AS THEY WOULD RATHER NOT. Tammany Men Expected to Help Confirm Gen. Shaler To-Day.

The Board of Aldermen will to-day act on Mayor Edson's nomination of Gen. Alexander Shaler for President of the Board of Health. The County Democracy Aldermen said yesterday that they would vote against him, because he is a Republican and voted against Mayor Edson last November. Politicians said that the nomination would be confirmed by Republican and Tammany votes. President Reilly, who is a Tammany Democrat, will not vote for him. and every Tammany Alderman is openly opand every Tammany Alderman is openly opposed to him. The opinlon prevails, however, that the Hon. John Kelly wishes
to have him confirmed, and that none
of the Tammany Aldermen except President Relily will vote contrary to Mr.
Kelly's orders. One Tammany Alderman said:
Gen. Shaler did a shrewd thing when he put
Col. E. T. Wood, the Mayor's brother-in-law,
and Dr. Cyrus Edson, the Mayor's son, on his
staff, about one month after Mayor Edson's
election. The Edson and Wood families are
doing very well. George M. Wood the Mayor's election. The Edson and Wood families are doing very well. George M. Wood, the Mayor's nephew, is clerk of the Special Sessions: A. M. Wood, brother of the Mayor's brother-in-law, is an excise inspector; and Dr. Cyrus Edson, the Mayor's son, is a sanitary inspector. I hear that Dr. Edson will have a better place in the Health Department if Gen. Shaler is con-firmed."

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir : Your brief inquiry at the conclusion of a short editorial this morning, "Why do not billiard players get a manager apiece, be more explicit : There is not a prominent billiard player in New York to-day who is, professionally, his own mas-ter, all the leading experts being in the pay of billiard make a match or give an exhibition without their liards descended that only two weeks since there was concluded in this city a public billiard tourwas concluded in this city a public billiard tournament in which all the contestants, with possibly two exceptions, were under a salary paid by the firm who furnished the table. And if any further proof is wanted look at your own columns of Imm Six of Sunday, where you will find advertised a game of billiards to take place Tuesday evening, June 12, between Jacob Schaefer, "champion" [16], and Maurice Vignaux. To see two men employed by the same house play a so-called "match game" of billiards on a bounder play a so-called "match game" of billiards on a set with the same house play a so-called "match game" of billiards on a set with the same house playing for a pality \$500 at 80 desired, to see two men playing for a pality \$500 at 80 desired, to see two men playing for a pality \$500 at 80 desired, to see two men playing for a pality \$500 at 80 desired, to see two men playing for a pality \$500 at 80 desired, to see two men playing for a pality \$500 at 80 desired, to see two men playing for a pality \$500 at 80 desired, to see the play that the second to the first of them has ever achieved a victory at the game they play to-morrow; to know that mouths before this game was arranged george Slosson desired to play both Schaefer and Vignaux, or either of them, a match at it for a lona fide stake of \$10,000 or any sum there index without eliciting any response except that they were under contract to the firm and could make no matches outside of that contract, to know that while osteusity one of these men is employed by one firm and the other by another, both firms are under one firm and the other by another, both firms are under one firm and the other by another, both firms are under one firm and the other by another, both firms are under one firm and the other by another, both firms are under one firm and the other by another, both firms are under one firm and the other by another, both firms are under one firm and the other by another, both firms are under one firm and the other by such an another to the firm and coul nament in which all the contestants, with pos BROOKLYN, June 11.

A Delency at London Brenkfasts. From the St. James's Gasette.

Prom the St. James's Gasette.

Plovers' eggs have not been so plentiful this season in consequence of the backwardness of the spring as it some former years, and at some fashionable breakfasts these delicacies are said to have cost fit per dozon: It is a curious fact that the eggs of the green-created lapwing' have from the earliest times commanded what may be called a fancy price; while the fitnest eggs of our domestic fowls may be purchased for eighteen pence a dozen, plovers' eggs will be charged on some days quite as many shillings. Enormous quantities of these eggs are consumed during the London season, or so long as they can be procured, either at home or abroad, and instances are not wanting in which, when the eggs of the peewif are not obtainable, the eggs of the peewif are not obtainable, the eggs from early in Manuschess is carried on in plovers' eggs from early in the day to the control of the con

The Chicago Foot.

From the Chicago Probine.

Young Smith called on Miss Higgenbottom a few mights ago, and get very wet on his way to the young lady resultence. After he arrived nothing would do but she must make a fire for him, and, in spite of his protestations, she soon had a roaring fire started. Drawing hear it Mr. Smith poised out foot on the other in front of the blaze. For some mine and not a word was spoken.

Frescutly the young lady gently remarked. Mr. Smith, please take down the blower; I think the fire has a good start. Down came the feet, and Smith doesn't go there any more.

A New Shoul in New York Harbor.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Robert sell has made an examination of the steamer Nankin in the swash channel, and found a shoal forming around her. There should be something done with her, or there will be more obstructions there.

TROBAS MARTIN, Pilot. it would be horrible."

SUNDEAMS

-The mortal remains of S. T. Coleridge are entombed in the crypt of Highgate Church in London, which crypt is used as a tool house.

-We learn from the New York correspondent of the Pittiburgh Despatch that Mr C Nander reported to have gone to Europe to trace the family de-scent from Van Der Bilt, a Dutchman of high discin-tion, whose armorial bearings the New York million aires will assume.

-The London Spectator, whose editors probably have not seen a duzen Chinamen in their i speaks of the Chinaman as "the best industrial". mto his labor all the time;" whereas it was lately stated that a contractor on a Western line found be must give up his Chinese laborers, as their work did not in the end prove nearly so cheap so a white man's being so interior.

-Tom Dibdin's grave in Camden Town, near London, is in a condition of shameful neglect. The gravestone is defaced and broken, and the iron tenons and to place on it, as an epitaph, "Here, a sheer bulk

-A large monument of gray granite is to be placed by Queen Victoria over the grave of John Brown in the kirkyard of Crathle. A cairn is to be erected to his memory somewhere near Bulmoral-probably on one of the neighboring mountains. In addition to a brass in the Prince Consort's Mausolean at Prognore, it is understood that Brown will be commemorated by a tablet which it is proposed to place it the nave of St. George's Chapel.

-M. Grevy, the President of the French Republic, was christened Francois Judith Paul, but long ere he became a calebrated man, he quietly discarded the burdensome trio and dubbed himself simply Jules. spect his desire for a change of name. While confessing Jules, it cruelly points out that he is not really known as Jules, it cruelly points out that he is not really entitled to that name, but is still legally fettered to François Judith Paul.

-At one of the recent performances of Henry VIII." in Paris, to which the actor who plays the part of the King appears wearing the Order of the Garter, a provincial lady was heard to remark. " Really one might expect the managers of the Grand Opera to be nore particular about the get up of the players. It Clermont Terrand, where I came from if an actor took the liberty, as M. Lamille does to appear in the character of a King wearing only one garter he would be hered of

the stage, and serve him right, too." -Condemnation is aroused in Illinois because a project of law affecting important and extensive rights of property was brought into the legislative chain-ber by a member who refused to stand as its sporser, and declared that he knew nothing about it baying found it on his desk." In the English legislators a bill is received unless sponsored by the Government or by two members of the House, and in the latter case only upon leave granted. It is thus made impossible for any measure to be introduced without a removal dity for resting upon somebody within the reach and power of

-A suicidal epidemic has made its appearsince the 1st of January in a population of about 17-This gives the extraordinarily high annual rate of over 730) per inillion inhabitants, or more than four and a half times the average rate for four years throughout all France. Of these 33 suicides, 18 were by hauging by drowning, and 7 with firearms. It is found that is out of every 100 French men and women who take many their own lives do so because of physical suffering. And it would seem that women bear pain better than men for the proportion of such sucides are 25 men to 7 seconds —Mme. Edmond Adam, the editress of the

Abbaye de Gif, in the pretty valley of Chevrens, a lif-den party, which was quite an artistic event. Man Adam, in add of the sufferers from the immediately Aleace-Lorraine, had appealed to 100 of the most emnent artists and sculptors of the day. These artists and sculptors, among whom figured Henner, Bonnat, hel-court, Bouguereau, Carolus, Duran, Millet, Francocki, and many others, had responded to her appeal, and gave her a number of works, which were so many gents, Mirc, Adam issued 1,000 tickets at 100 frames a piece, and sent

the 100,000 france to the sufferers. -Prof. Jeffries, the expert in color blindness, says that the colors commonly used for radroad and steamboat signals—red and green—are the ones that color blind people cannot distinguish. The deep the shade, the more these colors are assimilated to gray. From tests on the eyes of 30,000 men, he finds that four per cent. are color blind, while in women the ratio is only one quarter of one per cent. This ratio is maintained in all nations. Color blindness is incurable. People affected by it recognize yellow and bine readily but in red and green can only distinguish different degraces of light. Color blindness is hereditary to this extent—that the children of the daughters of color blind people will be affected but not the immediate

-According to a return issued the other twenty six were executed. Between 1868 and 1878 no fewer than 428 were condemned, but in no case was the sentence carried out. In 1878 Hodel was executed for his attempt on the Emperor. In 1879 and 1887 here were no executions, and since last there have be tiree. The German Marwood is named Krants, and he has four assistants, who are also paid by the state. It is their duty to divest the culprit of his outer clothing. and then to bind him with leather though to the block It is a boast with Krants that he wields his are

at the first stroke. -Despite a recent circular of the French Minister of War, a number of officers and soldiers took part in the religious processions of the Fete Dieu, a few days ago, thereby giving great offence to the Republical party. This circular is merely a reproduction of the orders issued three years ago, which forbude the attendauce of military bands and the furnishing of a guard of honor to any one taking part in the procession. However, if the Church authorities wished it, two infantry companies were to be placed at their disposal to keep order. Yet even this necessary measure is regretted by the Republican journals, "the more especially," says the Voltaire, "as in some towns the bugies sounded a march, and the officers assumed toward the public as

-The work of freeing the slaves still goes she possessed, raising to about one hundred in all the number she has emancipated gratuitously. In Cesta the headquerters of the movement, the Quixeramount Society commenced its existence on March 25 with the emancipation of thirty-two slaves. On the 11th of the retra formed a society which is preparing to make a number of liberations. Several emancipations since last mail are also reported from Pernambuso. In Administra a bill has been brought in to vote 10,000 militers to the Emancipation Society of Manaes, and at the opening of

the library two slaves were freed

One of the earliest of this senson's senshore bathers to fall under careful observation core a garment of loosely woven but rather thick the daniel dark navy blue, with very short sleeves that finted the arm closely and a loose collar that showed but throat. From her need to just below the knee one garment. Over this she were a short skirt of the same material, the belt of which was a broad pleased blue webbing fastening with a strong buckle rate pressure on the waist does not inconvenienswimmer," the writer says, " and if the felt should not pen to give out, she could easily kick off the extraor come to shallow water, where a close could be given to ier in which she could walk to her nathing house was barefroted, and was one of the comparative a girls who haven't come that render their feet built for

-Missouri has produced one jury which expressed its sympathy without remarking a dishiverdict. Adams was a fireman on a railway competed to be frequently absent from his home all might, and to behave in an insulting manner to Mrs. Admireinsert under her door a note of an indecent character Then, to excuse himself, he defamed her off-red his clerk \$1,000 to sign a false statement about her had finally tried to deter her from telling her ha affair by threatening his life if she del so. The mence was that Adams on returning bonic carried a shotgun for you till they met and both brann more simultaneously, Adams emptying his shutgan killing Cox with a revolver. The vertical of the ma-pronounced this a murdes, but the nor is expected pot tion for Adam's earden, which the earl eries cave.

"That Brooklyn Bridge disaster, marked an actor, as he graced up n on alle crowd of the property of the proper thermies now that has been such that the turned onto a surging, train one of extraving body. I consider the extent them to demonstrate whose or later, that nearly confining wasts for aways all suffrequency are meaning to came fivations consequences. If I didn't mind staining in and with himan blood, I'd convince that I'm right by allowing into the centre of that is a pile themselves in heaps, to hurl and sweep them as with tornado, I'd say: 'I want to hire a man for juvenile